



Administration Reports of the
Borstal School, Dharwar, and
of the Bombay Presidency
Borstal Association
1935



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No. 6654 of 1936.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. V. MARTIN, I.M.S.,
Officiating Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, *Bombay*.

Subject.—Annual Administration Report of the
Borstal School, Dharwar, for the year 1935.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 2nd May 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Borstal School, Dharwar, for the year 1935.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

2. This is the 5th Annual Report of the Dharwar Borstal School.
3. Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal performed the duties of Governor of the School throughout the year.
4. Mr. M. G. Joshi was Deputy Governor up to 23rd March 1935, when Mr. B. D. Sawarkar, B.A., M.Ed. (Leeds), relieved him, and carried out the duties until the end of the year.
5. Statistical tables of the Borstal School, which last year were included in the General Administration Report of the Jail Department, are this year incorporated in this separate report under instructions from Government.
6. The additional permanent staff as noted below has been sanctioned for the school with effect from 1st April 1936 :—
 - 1 Assistant Marathi Teacher.
 - 1 Assistant Gujarathi Teacher.
 - 1 Assistant Urdu Teacher.
 - 1 Kanarese Teacher.
 - 1 Assistant Carpenter Instructor.
 - 1 Assistant Carpenter Instructor (Polisher).
 - 1 Assistant Agricultural Instructor.
 - 1 Junior Agricultural Instructor (or Mali).
 - 1 Tailor Master.
 - 1 Weaving Master.

II. GENERAL.

7. In last year's Report it was pointed out that the minimum period of detention in a Borstal School should be three years. By the passing of Bombay Act XVII of 1935, the period of two years laid down in Section 6B of the Borstal Schools Act has been raised to three years.

8. A regrouping of the five "Houses" has been effected during the year on a basis of age as under :—

Three Houses for Casuals or those who are for the first time admitted to an Institution—

No. I, 21 years of age and above.

No. II, From 19 to 21 years of age.

No. III, Under 19 years of age.

Two Houses for those who have been formerly in an Institution—

No. I, Those above 20 years of age.

No. II, Those below 20 years of age.

The *Quarantine* has now been designated as "*New House*"; in this all new inmates are put for sorting out, observation and segregation.

9. The year opened with 368 boys in the school. During the year under report 223 were admitted and 190 discharged as detailed below leaving a balance of 401 at the close of the year.

Discharges.

120 On licence.

24 By orders of Government on conditions identical to licence.

9 Unconditionally discharged by Government.

1 On medical grounds.

16 Transferred to a jail as "failures".

15 On completion of term of detention.

3 On appeal.

1 Escaped.

1 Died.

Total 190

Of 144 boys discharged on licence during 1935, 24 broke the conditions of their licence which had to be revoked.

Similarly the licences of 9 more boys discharged during 1934, were revoked during 1935—thus making 33 cases in all. The percentage of relapses works out as 23 per cent. Three lads however were given another chance on licence by the Investigating Committee and if these 3 are omitted, the percentage is reduced to 21. This is a little higher than last year, but is still a very low figure, and even more so now, that probation officers, some of whom are paid officials, are better trained, and understand their duties more fully. They on the whole work conscientiously and report boys on the slightest suspicion about their conduct.

10. An important step in the dealing with boys on licence was taken during the year by the appointment of an Investigating Committee as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6020/3, dated the 7th June 1935, to review the cases of such lads as are reported to the Inspector General of Prisons by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Borstal Association, for breach of licences granted under Section 14 of the Bombay Borstal Schools Act.

The Committee consists of—

Chairman—The Inspector General of Prisons.

Members—(1) The Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Borstal Association, Poona (Secretary).

(2) Dr. Mrs. Iravati Karve, M.A., Ph. D. (when the Committee meets in Poona).

(3) Miss Katherine Laxton (when the Committee meets in Dharwar).

Meetings of the Committee were held at Yeravda Central Prison on—

(1) 23rd July 1935,

(2) 10th September 1935

and

(3) 12th December 1935,

and cases of 12 lads in all were considered and the following orders passed :—

1—Sent back to Dharwar Borstal School to complete the term of his detention.

2—Returned to Borstal School and afterwards transferred to the Juvenile Jail at Yeravda.

1—Sent back to the Borstal School, put in the penal grade and recommended for the maximum period of extra supervision.

1—Returned to the Borstal School to undergo the remaining period of his extra supervision which was converted by Government into one of detention.

1—The lad was convicted on another case whilst under review and served this period and was released.

1—Sent to his probation officer to complete his period of licence.

1—Warned and sent to his father under a special probation officer.

1—Being too old was kept in the Juvenile Jail, Yeravda Central Prison, to serve a sentence of imprisonment received whilst absconding from licence.

1—Sent to a Criminal Tribes Settlement.

1—Ordered to be registered for a Criminal Tribes Settlement and sent there.

1—Given another chance and sent to the Salvation Army Released Prisoners' Home, Bombay.

11. Sixteen inmates were transferred to the Juvenile Section of Yeravda Central Prison. 11 of these were removed for immorality, 3 as incorrigibles, 2 who were definite "bad hats" and were concerned in an assault on the Chief Supervisor. They were prosecuted under Sections 323 and 325, Indian Penal Code, and each convicted and sentenced to 2 years, rigorous imprisonment.

There were 212 new admissions as 11 of the 223 previously reported were either recaptured escapes, or readmissions after revocation of licence. Details of admissions according to the districts from which they came are given below—

Place.				Ordered by Court.	Under Govern- ment orders.	Total.
Bombay City	..	..	..	47	..	47
Poona District	..	..	..	27	..	27
Dharwar District	..	..	..	14	6	20
East Khandesh District	..	..	..	11	4	15
Belgaum District	..	..	..	7	6	13
Ahmedabad District	..	..	..	8	2	10
Kaira District	..	..	..	2	6	8
Nasik District	..	..	..	5	1	6
Sholapur District	..	..	..	6	..	6
Bijapur District	..	..	..	4	..	4
West Khandesh District	..	..	..	..	4	4
Ratnagiri District	..	..	..	3	1	4
Surat District	..	..	..	4	..	4
Broach District	..	..	..	1	2	3
Thana District	..	..	..	2	..	2
Satara District	..	..	..	1	1	2
Ahmednagar District	..	..	..	2	..	2
Kolaba District	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bombay Suburban District	..	..	..	1	..	1
North Kanara District	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gujarath States Agency	..	..	..	3	..	3
SIND.						
Larkana District	..	..	..	4	3	7
Karachi District	..	..	..	6	..	6
Hyderabad District	..	..	..	3	1	4
Nawabshah District	..	..	..	4	..	4
Sukkur District	..	..	..	1	3	4
Thar and Parkar District	..	..	..	2	..	2
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total				169	43	212

Of these it is interesting to note that 47 were from Bombay City and 27 from Poona District, Magistrates in these two Districts making a fuller use of the Act ; whilst from all other districts it is observed that frequent references (43 cases) were made to Government by this office for

the conversion of sentences of imprisonment into detention in a Borstal School. These cases being lads considered suitable for such treatment in which Magistrates had failed to appreciate the advantages to be gained thereby. When Magistrates in other districts do however make use of the Act in the same way as Bombay and Poona, the house-full notice at Dharwar will be necessary. In fact the total accommodation has even now been reached, and temporary measures have had to be taken to house the increasing numbers. In this connection a scheme has been submitted and is under the consideration of Government to open a "Reception Borstal School" at Ratnagiri. This will provide the necessary additional accommodation which is so urgently needed.

12. *Buildings*.—The main structural alterations having been completed, only minor improvements were undertaken during the year. Six additional latrines were completed and more are still needed.

The work of Electric installation in the School buildings has commenced.

The *Sub-Jail* still remains part of the School buildings. I again urge that this last vestige of jail atmosphere be removed as speedily as possible.

13. *Training*.—(1) Educational—Besides the classes held in the Vernacular, Kanarese, Marathi, Gujarathi, Sindhi and Urdu, a beginning was made during the year to instruct boys in simple Natural History.

The shortage of School Masters was much felt. An average of 340 boys attended classes and with only 4 masters to train this number, the task was a very difficult one. With the increase in staff now sanctioned an all round improvement is expected.

The following officers of the Educational Department visited the School during 1935 :—

- (1) The Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
- (2) The Inspector of European Schools of the Presidency.
- (3) The Deputy Educational Inspector Muhamedan Education, Southern Division.
- (4) The Senior Assistant to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

The Educational Inspector, Southern Division, who is on the Board of the Visiting Committee also inspected the School and gave instructions from time to time.

Magic Lantern Lectures—Were held on 15 occasions through the kind co-operation of the local schools. One of the dining rooms is fitted with dark screens for the purpose. The lectures were most instructive and greatly appreciated.

The following gentlemen delivered lectures and have earned the thanks of this Department for their kind endeavours :—

- (1) Mr. Chansha, B.A., Government High School.
- (2) „ V. B. Desai, B.A. do.
- (3) „ Kalsur, B.A. do.
- (4) „ Desai, B.A., B.T. do.
- (5) „ M. A. Bidikar, B.A., B.T. do.
- (6) „ N. K. Hampiholi, B.A. Lingayat High School.
- (7) „ Koppikar, B.A., B.T. Training College for Men.
- (8) „ Purohit do.
- (9) „ Kale, B.A., B.T. do.
- (10) „ Kurdi do.
- (11) „ Nadgir, B.A., B.T. do.
- (12) „ L. G. Annigeri, B.Ag., Dharwar Borstal School.

Forty-five boys were invited to a local Cinema by the Proprietors Messrs. Mudholkar Bros. to whom my sincere thanks are due.

(2) *Industrial*—(a) *Carpentry*—Continued as the principal School industry. About 90 boys received training in this craft. Two appointments of Assistant instructors have lately been sanctioned one of them as a polisher. This will further improve the already good work turned out by this Section and assist the training of lads in a really useful industry in which they can find employment on leaving the School.

(b) *Weaving*.—The School turned out all its requirements in white cotton cloth to the value of Rs. 694 against Rs. 315 in 1934. They will also manufacture their own cotton woollen cloth in future.

A weaving instructor has been sanctioned and his appointment will greatly help in the expansion of this industry.

(c) *Tailoring*.—Here again I am glad to be able to state that an instructor will shortly be appointed and more attention can be paid to teaching this useful trade.

(d) *Gardening*.—Vegetables growing, flower gardening, and dry farming continue to be taught. The rainfall was poor but the output has increased by Rs. 200 more than the previous year.

The question of a water pump is still under consideration, the electric pump reported as having been offered last year did not materialise—a great deal of the boys' time and labour is wasted in drawing water, from unusually deep wells.

There was no local vegetable and flower Show during the year to which exhibits could be sent.

The flower and vegetable gardens are a source of envy to visitors who have remarked on their excellence in these terms.

Under the orders of Government current repairs will be carried out by this Department and thus the boys will have opportunities of continuing their training as Masons, and in other building occupations.

(3) *Physical training*—Receives adequate attention. Half an hour's morning drill is compulsory for every boy, unless excused on medical grounds. In the evening all boys are at games and sports for an average of 1½ hours. The School *Hockey Team* played 19 matches against outside teams—Results won 11, drawn 4, lost 4. The team has entered for the Dharwar Hubli tournament. The Supervising Staff has also started their own team this year with the funds sanctioned by Government.

Selected boys are trained in advanced courses of Stretcher Drill, First Aid and Scouting.

(4) *Scouts*.—The School troop formed as the “15th Doyle Troop” has maintained its position as the leading troop in Dharwar and a 2nd troop is now under preparation.

During the year instruments were loaned by the local Scout Association, an ex-military bandsman was entertained on the strength of the supervisor staff, and an excellent Fife and Bugle Band was trained.

The loaned instruments have since been replaced by purchases. This Band is very popular and played at the Government High School at the time of the School Prize Distribution. The troop attended all local Scout functions of importance as well as attending the Scout training Camp.

Mr. Dhavle a House Master was in charge of the Scouts. He has during the year taken an efficiency Wood Badge.

The Fife and Bugle Band accompanies the School on route marches.

A party of 25 boys visited the Bharat Mill at Hubli and were shown the workings, by the kind permission of the Manager, Mr. Narayandas Tulsidas.

Camps.—Four camps were held during the year. Three boys from each of the Five Houses were selected by the School Committee. The lads without exception fully upheld the trust placed in them.

14. *Annual Sports*.—These were held on an elaborate scale on the 16th March 1935. The District Magistrate distributed the Prizes. All District Officers and local residents were invited to attend, and served with light refreshments.

Prizes were presented by the following :—

Lieut.-Col. F. R. Thornton, I.M.S.

Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal.

Mr. B. D. Sawarkar, B.A., M.Ed. (Leeds).

Mr. L. G. Annigeri, B. Ag.

Five House Masters

and

Messrs. Mudholkar and Padki.

All necessary funds amounting to Rs. 116 were collected by donations from local subscribers.

The following also very kindly assisted in the afternoon entertainment :—

Professor Dhopeshwarkar, Mr. B. S. Koimattur, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Jamkhandi, B.E., acted as Judges.

Mr. Trilochanlal distributed sweets.

Mr. K. P. Kallappa, Chief Officer of the Municipality loaned chairs.

To all these gentlemen above mentioned and to those who subscribed so generously the very grateful thanks of the School and Department are due.

Donations to the Sports Fund totalling Rs. 196/- were received from—

The Honourable Sir R. D. Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc.(Ed.), I.C.S., J.P.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, J.P.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, B.A., LL.B., J.P.

The Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, K.T., C.I.E., O.B.E., J.P.

Lt.-Colonel E. E. Doyle, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S.

Messrs. Purshottam Govindji & Co., Managing Agents, The Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Hubli.

15. **SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.**—*On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations* the Scout Troop attended at the Primary Inter School sports and distribution of sweets and assisted in keeping order. Sixty boys attended the Police parade, and in the evening the Scout Troop joined other troops at the invitation of the District Commissioner to an "At Home" at the Government High School. At night the whole School were taken in buses specially provided by Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., District Magistrate—to witness the town illuminations—Sweets with miniature medals of their Majesties were distributed. This was a memorable day for the School for which grateful thanks are due to Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., District Judge and Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., District Magistrate.

16. *Night Clubs.*—Monitors and selected Special Star Grade Boys are allowed after evening prayers to play indoor games, carrom board, Ludo, Meccano, etc. A House Master attends. This privilege is eagerly sought by the lads.

17. *Diet.*—The revised diet sanctioned from 1st March 1935 has been continued. The boys have maintained a steady weight and showed a marked benefit from the increased rations.

The increase has cost Government about Rs. 300 extra per month, the average cost per boy being Rs. 38-2-5 against Rs. 28-14-2 in the previous year—a small sum compared with the results achieved,

This amount represents actual cash expended and does not include the book value of such articles as vegetables, etc., supplied from the school garden. If this is taken into account, the cost per boy would be Rs. 45-9-9.

18. *Library*.—The School Library had 1,055 books at the commencement of the year. Donations of 66 books were received during the year from the undermentioned to whom thanks are due :—

Government Home Department	.. 10	Magazines.
Lt.-Colonel E. E. Doyle, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S.	.. 8	Books.
The Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, Poona	.. 25	„
Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Book Sellers, Bombay	.. 6	„
Mr. G. P. Kale, Poona	.. 5	„
Mr. C. N. Dave, House Master, Dharwar Borstal School	.. 7	„
Mr. L. G. Annigeri, B.Ag., Agri- cultural Instructor, Dharwar, Borstal School	.. 5	„
	—	
Total	.. 66	

The following books are available for the boys in the attached reading room :—

Scout Monthly Magazine.
Balbodh Mewa (Monthly).
W. I. A. A. Magazine.
Karlokar Masik (Marathi Monthly).
Shakti (Agricultural Monthly).
Gramodhar (Gujerathi Quarterly).
Daily Times.

Also books of curio pictures prepared by Mr. Dhavle.

More books are always required and will be very gratefully received from any member of the public willing to present them.

19. *Escapes*.—There were six escapes during the year being the same number as in 1934. In only one case has the youth not yet been recaptured, namely a Special Grade boy who, when with others bringing provisions from the market, slipped away unobserved. A Sindhi boy made a daring escape by breaking open his cubicle at night and using the door as a ladder to climb over the wall. He was captured the same night by village officers 2 miles away. The other cases were not of a serious nature and the boys were soon taken again. The local villagers are very helpful and assist the school in incidents of this kind, which considering the facilities that are necessarily present still remain satisfactorily small in number.

20. *Punishments*.—There were 328 punishments against 295 in the previous year, the percentage for the year being 84·7 as against 88·3 in 1934. Three cases were dealt with by the Courts for a combined assault on the Chief Supervisor, the youths committed and sentenced each to 2 years rigorous imprisonment under sections 325, 323, Indian Penal Code.

I would like to record here that during this assault a School Monitor came to the rescue and in spite of himself being severely beaten, was mainly instrumental in getting the Chief Supervisor out of danger. For this brave deed he was unconditionally released by Government and has since been entertained as a Junior Supervisor on the School staff.

Offences for which punishments were awarded are detailed below :—

	1934.		1935.	
	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Major.
Offences relating to work	36	12	36	7
Offences relating to prohibited articles	42	29	42	11
Offences relating to mutiny, assault, etc.	4	9	10	5
For other offences	119	44	167	50
Total ..	201	94	255	73

Corporal Punishment was inflicted in ten cases for the following offences :—

8 cases of gross immorality.

1 case of attempted escape.

1 case of serious indiscipline and refusal to obey orders.

21. *Financial—Cost of maintenance*.—The total cost under this head comes to Rs. 52,841 against Rs. 42,746 in 1934 and gross cost per boy Rs. 135-2-3 against Rs. 127-15-9 in the previous year. The average number of inmates in 1935 was 391 against 334 in 1934. As already pointed out the increase in average cost is mainly due to the introduction of the revised diet scale.

As previously explained this amount represents actual cash expended and does not include the book value of such articles as vegetables, etc., supplied from the school garden. If this is taken into account, the cost of maintenance of a boy would work out at Rs. 142-9-7.

The details of maintenance charges under the several heads are :—

	1934.	1935.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges	24,636	26,884
Dietary charges	9,647	14,918
Hospital charges	503	713
Clothing and bedding	1,150	1,691
Sanitation charges	1,923	2,135
Transport charges (moving boys)	1,402	1,561
Miscellaneous Services and Supplies	1,417	2,538
Travelling allowance	642	1,162
Contingencies	842	858
Extraordinary charges	584	381
Total	42,746	52,841

Individual Factory earnings are as under :—

(1) *Carpentry*.—The gross earnings were Rs. 3,283 against Rs. 3,663 in 1934. Most of the decrease in profits is due to more orders having been executed for Government Departments. These results are satisfactory considering that the only carpentry instructor was on leave for over 3 months during the year and then retired. In him the school lost an old and experienced hand of over 17 years service.

(2) *Weaving*.—As has already been stated, cloth valued at Rs. 694 was manufactured against Rs. 315 in 1934. The industry should further expand during the coming year with the appointment of a weaving instructor.

(3) *Miscellaneous*.—Which includes the output of the blacksmiths shop, tailoring section, etc., the earnings were Rs. 354 against Rs. 162 in the previous year.

The total earnings were Rs. 4,331 against Rs. 4,352 in 1934 ; out of this total, the work for Government Departments on which only 20 per cent. labour is charged amounted to Rs. 1,997 and for the Jail Department on which no labour is charged amounted to Rs. 1,104.

The average earnings per boy for the year was Rs. 3-15-0 against Rs. 4-6-8 for 1934 and for each boy actually employed on remunerative labour was Rs. 14-7-1 against Rs. 17-15-10 the previous year.

(4) Garden realisations were as under :—

	1934.	1935.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of vegetables etc. supplied to the school	2,879	3,215
Value of vegetables supplied to the Dharwar Sub-Jail	285	78
Value of vegetables sold for cash	160	221
Total	3,324	3,514

22. *Medical*.—There were 148 admissions to hospital during the year under report, Malaria being the principal disease with 63 admissions. The second on the list being 48 admissions for "other causes" which includes minor casualties from games, etc.

The detailed list of admissions is given below :—

	1934.	1935.
Malaria	61	63
Respiratory diseases	2	6
Tubercle of the lungs	1	
Dysentery		3
Diarrhoea	6	8
Hepatic diseases	6	7
Abscesses	18	7
Boils and ulcers	4	6
All other causes	81	48
Total	179	148

The only casualty was one death from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis—a sporadic case for which the source of infection could not be traced. All precautions were taken and the staff and inmates inoculated with anti-Cerebro Spinal vaccine.

Lieut-Col. F. R. Thornton, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, was *ex-officio* Medical Officer of the school and displayed an enthusiastic interest not only in the hospital and sick but in all other activities of the school, including administration, in which he gave much assistance. The Institution is greatly indebted to him.

The daily average sick rate was 3·7 and the sick and death rate works out at 9·5 and 2·5 per mille respectively.

23. *Visitors*.—General meetings of the Visiting Committee were held regularly and two of its members visited the school weekly.

Visits were also paid by—

- (1) The Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, K.T., C.I.E., O.B.E., J.P., Member for Local Self-Government, on 22nd January 1935.
- (2) The Honourable Mr. Justice S. B. Dhavle, High Court Judge, Patna (Bihar and Orissa), on 20th May 1935.
- (3) The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay on 25th June 1935.
- (4) Sir T. Vijaya Raghavacharya, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, on 24th August 1935.
- (5) The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay on 20th December 1935.
- (6) The Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education, Bombay Presidency, on 20th December 1935.

24. *Religious and Moral Instructors.*—The list of lecturers was revised and the following were appointed :—

- (1) Khan Saheb A. M. Moulvi, Professor, Karnatak College, Dharwar.
- (2) Mr. A. A. Kittur, B.A., LL.B.
- (3) Mrs. Bhagirathibai Puranik, Lady Superintendent, Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar.
- (4) The R. C. Chaplain, Dharwar.
- (5) Mr. A. C. Moulvi, Teacher, Government High School, Dharwar.
- (6) Mr. B. S. Koimattur, B.A., LL.B., Dharwar.

16 lectures were given against two in 1934.

25. *Summary.*—The main events of the year have been—

- (1) Introduction of the revised diet scale as noted in the 1934 report.
- (2) The participation of the school in all the general events in Dharwar at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.
- (3) Annual sports held in March.
- (4) A regrouping of the Houses.
- (5) The training of a Band.

26. *Staff.*—The staff have without exception worked well throughout the year. The following officers' names are brought to the notice of Government :—

Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal, Governor of the School.

Mr. B. D. Sawarkar, B.A., M.Ed. (Leeds), Deputy Governor of the School.

Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Thornton, I.M.S., Medical Officer—*ex-officio*.

Mr. L. G. Annigeri, B.Ag., Agricultural Instructor.

Mr. M. S. Dhavle, B.A., Marathi and Scout Master.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. V. MARTIN,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Officiating Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Showing the distribution of the Inmates detained in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province.	Place of detention.	Re- mained at the com- mence- ment of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis- charged from all causes.	Remain- ing at end of the year.	Daily average number.
	Borstal School.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.							
1935 { Borstal School }	Dharwar ..	368	223	591	190	401	391
1934 { Borstal School }	Do. ..	320	221	550	182	368	334

STATEMENT No. I—(JUDICIAL).

*Showing the admission and disposal of the Inmates in the
Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1935.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	On award of detention by Magistrates, etc.	By recapture of those who escaped from school.	Re-admission of those discharged on bail.	Re-admission of Borstal failures.		By transfer under orders of Government.	Total	Transferred.
1935 ..	368	154	1	..	10	1	14	43	591
1934 ..	329	165	1	..	9	1	23	22	550

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Discharged on appeal and bail.	Discharged on expiry.	Discharged on licence by Inspector General of Prisons.	Discharged on medical grounds by orders of Government.	Discharged conditionally by orders of Government.	Discharged unconditionally by orders of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the present year.	Daily average number.
1935 ..	3	15	120	1	24	9	1	1	401	391
1934 ..	5	18	90	..	59	..	2	1	368	334

STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT No.

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education and previous Occupation

1	2 RELIGION						3 AGE				
	A			B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
	Christian			Mahomedans	Hindus and Sikhs	Buddhists and Jains	All other Classes	Under 16	Under 18	18 to 21	Above 21
	a	b	c								
	Europeans	Anglo-Indians	Indians								
1935	..	..	9	55	109	..	..	..	60	107	6
1934	..	..	2	49	114	..	..	1	109	55	..

II—JUDICIAL

of the inmates admitted into the Dharwar Borstal School during the Year 1935.

4 EDUCATION ON ADMISSION		5 PREVIOUS OCCUPATION								6 MARRIED OR UN- MARRIED		7
A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	Total
Lite- rate	Illite- rate	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agri- culture and with animals.	Persons engaged in com- merce and trade.	Persons employed in mecha- nical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Unemployed.	Married.	Unmarried.	
93	80	2	15	1	26	8	11	105	5	21	152	173
78	87	..	19	9	26	9	9	93	..	..	..	165

STATEMENT No. III—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the inmates admitted into the Dharwar Borstal School during the Year 1935 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the length of detention.

1	2	3							4
		Numbers according to length of detention.							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total.
		Six months and not exceeding one year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	
1935..	Number admitted ..	4	15	117	30	6	1	..	173
	Number remaining on 31st December 1935 ..	1	35	276	56	25	7	1	401
1934..	Number admitted ..	1	17	116	18	13	..	..	165
	Number remaining on 31st December 1934 ..	1	51	243	28	28	10	7	368

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the inmates admitted into the Dharwar Borstal School during the Year 1935 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3				4	
Number admitted during the year.	A	B			C	Ratio per cent. of Column 3C to Column 2.	
	Number detained for the first time in default of finding security under Section 110, C. P. C., and classified as habitual.	Number detained in default of finding security under Section 110 of the C. P. C. or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the I.P.C., with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under Section 110 of the C. P. Code and classified as habituals.			Total.		
		Once previously convicted.	Twice previously convicted	More than twice previously convicted.			
1935..	173		52	26	12	90	52
1934..	165	4	9	9	16	38	23

STATEMENT NO. V—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the Year 1935.

1	2	3			4		
		Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1934 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the school.	From outside the school.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.
1935 ..	3	1	5	6	2	5	7
1934 ..	2	2	4	6	1	4	5

1	5			6		
	Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of detention of those who escaped during the year.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under five years.	Above five years.
1935 ..	1	1	2	1	5	
1934 ..	1	2	3	..	6	

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Offences committed by the Inmates and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Dharwar Borstal School during the Year 1935.

1	2	3	4 OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY GOVERNOR.									
		Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	a		b		c		d		e	
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to Assaults, Mutiny and Escapes.		All other breaches of School Rules.		Total.	
Daily average population.			Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.
1935..	391	3	36	7	42	11	10	5	167	50	255	73
1934..	334	..	36	12	42	29	4	9	119	44	201	94

1	5	6 PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.										
		By Governor.										
		Minor.										
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
	By Criminal Courts.	Formal warning.	Change of labour.	Discontinuance of gratuity 3 months and under.	Reduction in grade 3 months and under.	Gunny clothing 3 months.	Cellular confinement not more than 7 days.	Separate confinement not more than 14 days.	Marks cut upto 50.	Penal grade not exceeding 1 month.	Other punishments.	Total.
1935..	3	58	16	27	60	34	19	6	7	11	8	255
1934..	..	02	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	130	201

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—*contd.*

Showing the Offences committed by the Inmates and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Dharwar Borstal School during the Year 1935—contd.

	7 PUNISHMENTS INFLECTED.								
	By Governor.								
	Major.								
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	Reduction in grade for more than 3 months.	Whipping.	Combination of minor punishments.	Cellular confinement not exceeding 14 days.	Separate confinement not more than one month.	Marks cut more than 50.	Penal grade not exceeding 3 months.	Other punishments.	Total.
1935 ..	44	10	1	8	..	1	7	2	73
1934 ..	..	11	..	1	2	..	..	80	94

1	8	9	10	11	12
—	Grand total—punishments.	Ratio of Column 6 <i>k</i> to Column 2.	Ratio of Column 7 <i>i</i> to Column 2.	Ratio of Column 8 to Column 2.	Ratio of Column 7 <i>b</i> to Column 8.
1935 ..	331	65·2	18·7	84·7	3·0
1934 ..	295	60·2	28·1	88·9	3·7

STATEMENT NO. VII—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1935 excluding the cost of new Buildings and additions and alterations.

1	2	3				Dieting		
		Establishment.						
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C
	Daily average number of inmates.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935 ..	391	26,884	..	26,884	68 12 1	14,636	206	76
1934 ..	334	24,636	..	24,636	73 12 2	9,433	126	88

1	4		5					
	Charges.		Hospital charges.					
	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly inmates not in Hospital.	Medicine, Hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1935 ..	14,918	38 2 5	206	18	480	713	1 13 2	192 11 3
1934 ..	9,647	28 14 2	182	8	313	503	1 8 1	104 12 8

STATEMENT NO. VI—(FINANCIAL)—*contd.*

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1935 excluding the cost of new buildings and additions and alterations—contd.

1	6		7					8		
	Clothing and bedding of inmates.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving inmates.		
	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of inmates.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1935 ..	1,691	4 5 3	2,131	4	..	2,135	5 7 5	1,561	1,561	3 15 10
1934 ..	1,150	3 7 1	1,923	..	..	1,923	5 12 1	1,402	1,402	4 3 2

1	9							10	
	Charges for other miscellaneous service and supplies.							Travelling allowances.	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform.	Money payments as rewards for re-capture and services.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1935 ..	391	17	509	608	1,013	2,538	6 7 10	1,162	2 15 6
1934 ..	325	14	..	348	730	1,417	4 3 11	642	1 14 9

STATEMENT NO. VIII—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Result of Employment of Inmates on Manufacture and Extra-mural Works in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1935.

1	2	3	Opening Balances under					9	10	11	Closing Balances under					17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to the School.				Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to the School.									
	Average number under detention.	Average number employed on school manufacture and extra-mural works.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Cash earnings (being total of column 18 less total of column 10).	Average cash earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average cash earnings calculated on column 3.	Net profit (column 19 minus column 11).	Average net profit per inmate under detention.	Average net profit per inmate employed on school manufacture and extra-mural works.
1935..	391	108	97	1,147	1,587	2,315	59	234	2,771	8,210	20	416	1,502	2,994	141	174	4,331	8,078	1,560	3 15 10	14 7 1	708	1 15 5	7 1 9
1934..	334	85	10	2,069	931	2,671	237	171	2,976	9,070	97	1,147	1,587	2,315	59	2	4,352	9,559	1,476	4 8 8	17 5 10	490	1 7 5	5 12 1

STATEMENT No. IX—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Net Cost of Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	Total cost of maintenance (column 13, Statement VII).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 Statement VII).	Cash earnings (column 20 Statement VIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1935 ..	52,841 0	135 2	1,560 0	4 0	51,281 0	131 2
1934 ..	42,746 0	128 0	1,476 0	4 7	41,270 0	123 9

STATEMENT No. X—(VITAL).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
—	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the School devoted to inmates but exclusive of Hospital and Observation cells.	Average daily strength.	Maximum population on any one day.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.	Ratio per mille of average strength.			
							A	B	C	D
							Of admissions into Hospital.	Of daily average number sick.	Deaths from all causes except Cholera.	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.
1935.	307	391	420	148	3.7	1	378.5	9.5	2.6	2.6
1934.	307	334	380	179	4.8	1	535.9	14.4	3.0	3.0

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief Diseases among the inmates in the Durham Borstal School, during the Year 1935.

29

STATEMENT NO. XII—(VITAL).

*Showing the Mortality among the inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School, during the Year 1935,
according to Length of Time passed in School.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1935	107	..	..	97	..	..	143	..	..	34	1	29.4	9	..	..	3	..	..
1934	100	1	10.0	80	..	..	119	..	..	27	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT B.

*Showing the Condition of the inmates discharged from the
Dharwar Borstal School, during the Year 1935.*

1	2	3	4					5				
			Number who had gained weight					Number who had lost weight				
			a	b	c	d	Total	a	b	c	d	Total
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in school.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
1935	188	21	4	40	37	64	151	4	7	4	1	16

No. B. O. R. 201.

FROM

C. S. DEVADHAR, ESQUIRE, B.A.,
Officiating Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.
Poona, 24th May 1936.

Subject.—The Bombay Presidency Borstal Association. Report for 1935–36 on the working of—

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Bombay Presidency Borstal Association for the year ending 31st March 1936.

2. Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association till 25th March 1936 and I acted as the Secretary and Treasurer for the remaining six days of the year.

MEMBERSHIP.

3. The total number of members of the Association is 37 including seven Life members. The Managing Committee consists of ten members, six of whom are officials, viz.,

- (1) The District Magistrate, Dharwar (Chairman).
- (2) The Backward Class Officer (Secretary and Treasurer).
- (3) The District Judge, Dharwar.
- (4) The Medical Officer, Borstal School, Dharwar.
- (5) The Educational Inspector, Southern Division, Dharwar.
- (6) The Governor, Borstal School, Dharwar.

The following gentlemen are the non-official members of the Committee.

- (1) The Rev. A. L. Bradbury, Manager, Industrial Settlement, Hubli.
- (2) Khan Sahib M. M. Karaka, Dharwar.
- (3) B. S. Sowkar, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Government Pleader, Dharwar.
- (4) S. R. Shashital, Esquire, Dharwar.

MEETINGS.

4. The Annual General meeting was held on 9th July 1935 at Dharwar in which the non-official members of the Managing Committee of the previous year were re-elected, the report on the working of the Association for the year ending 31st March 1935 was read and adopted and the accounts for the year 1934–35, previously audited by the Honorary Auditor were passed.

The practice of holding joint meetings of the Managing Committee of the Borstal Association and the Visiting Committee of the Borstal School was continued during the year and it worked smoothly and

resulted as usual in uniformity of policy. During the year under report six such meetings were held and were well attended by both the official and non-official members of the Managing Committee with very few exceptions.

FINANCE.

5. The Association's financial position on 31st March 1936 was as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

1. *Opening Balance.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Cash in hand on 1st April 1935	168	6	0
(b) Cash in Bank on 1st April 1935	700	0	0
(c) Investment in Government Promissory Notes ..	2,340	15	7
(3) Donations received during the year (in response to the appeal made on behalf of the Association)	88	14	0
(4) Annual subscriptions from the members of the Association and annual contribution from the District Aftercare Association	220	13	0
(5) Interest on deposits and Government Promissory Notes	81	15	0
(6) Government Grant-in-aid for the year 1935-'36 ..	2,000	0	0
(7) Miscellaneous receipts	1	9	6
	5,602	9	1

EXPENDITURE.

(1) Clothing given to Borstal lads	960	15	0
(2) Food charges, Motor and Railway charges for the lads released on license	10	9	0
(3) Postal stamps	50	9	3
(4) Printing charges, etc.	92	0	0
(5) Supervision charges of lads released on license and kept in the Salvation Army Home ..	176	14	0
(6) Share of Bombay, Dharwar and Sholapur Probation Officers' Pay and Travelling Allowance	1,283	6	6
(7) Miscellaneous expenses	11	6	0
(8) Rewards to persons causing arrest of absconded Borstal licensees	13	0	0
(9) <i>Closing balance—</i>			
(a) Cash in hand on 31st March 1936	255	5	0
(b) Cash in Bank on 31st March 1936	407	8	9
(c) Invested in Government Promissory Notes ..	2,340	15	7
	3,003	13	4
	5,602	9	1

The Association has a total of Rs. 2,340-15-7 invested in Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 2,500. Rs. 442-3-3 out of donations received remains to be invested; the same will be invested at the suitable opportunity.

The Association received Rs. 500 more by way of Grant-in-Aid from Government during the year. This has helped the Association in meeting an increased expenditure which amounts to Rs. 2,598-11-9 as against Rs. 1,998-4-6 of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the additional expenses for clothing supplied to the released lads (which increased from Rs. 390 to Rs. 960 during the year) and contributions to the District Associations towards the payment of the probation officers' salaries.

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

6. It was suggested in the last year's report that there was a need of some machinery for the consideration of the cases of the lads whose licenses were proposed to be revoked before they were sent back to Borstal School, such as exists in England. I am glad to note that Government have provided for such a machinery by appointing a small Committee for investigating into cases of breach of license reported by the Borstal Association. The Investigation Committee is composed of three members, with the Inspector General of Prisons as the Chairman and the Secretary of the Borstal Association and a non-official lady as the members. Government have appointed Mrs. Irawatibai Karve, M.A., Ph.D. (whenever the Committee meets in Poona) and Miss Katherine Laxton (whenever the Committee meets in Dharwar) to be the non-official members of the Committee. The Investigation Committee went into the cases of the breach of the conditions of license in its periodical meetings held in the Yeravda Central Prison, where the lads were kept in the Juvenile Section pending the consideration of their cases. No meeting was held at Dharwar during the year.

The investigation of the breach of the conditions of license cases by the Committee has systematized to a great degree the method of sending back the licensees to the Borstal School. The whole circumstances of a case are examined, and the lad is given an opportunity to present his side of the story before a decision to revoke the license or to take any other step is arrived at. As a result of this procedure, there were fewer boys sent back to the Borstal School and some were warned and given another chance and sent back to continue to live on license under the supervision of their probation officers. Such latter class of lads would have been only sent to Borstal under the old system.

WORKING.

7. There were 79 lads on license on April 1st 1935. 139 lads were released on license to the Association during the year under report as against 113 during the previous year, making a total of 218 dealt with during the year by the Association. 81 lads completed their license period satisfactorily during the year and 34 had to be called to appear

before the Investigation Committee for review of their cases of breach of license conditions. Two lads had their license revoked and sent to Borstal before the Investigation Committee began to function and two died during the license period. Thus the Association had 99 lads on license left for supervision on March 31st, 1936.

Out of the 34 lads who were called before the Investigation Committee, 23 were for absconding from supervision, five for offences committed, five both for absconding and offences and one for misbehaviour. The Investigation Committee met four times during the year and reviewed cases of 19 lads that were produced before it. 12 out of these were brought for absconding from supervision,—four for offences, two both for absconding and offences and one for misbehaviour. The 19 cases were disposed of as follows :—

Sent to Borstal School	..	7
Sent back to their Probation Officers	..	5
Abandoned as hopeless	..	3
Sent to Jail on Government Orders	..	2
Sent to Criminal Tribes Settlements	..	2
Total ..		19

15 lads failed to appear before the Investigation Committee. The case of one was referred to Government to be abandoned as hopeless on account of the extradition difficulties, and one was dropped as the lad finished his period in the meanwhile. Five cases were subsequently dealt with by the Committee after the close of the year under report and the lads were sent back to Borstal. Eight boys were at large at the end of the year.

8. Last year (a) 113 releases, (b) 72 final discharges and (c) 23 license revokes were reported. The percentage of (c) to (b) was 32 and of (c) to (a) was 20·4. This year there have been (a) 139 releases (b) 81 final discharges and (c) 34 recalls. The percentage of (c) to (b) is 41·9 and of (c) to (a) 24·4.

It will be seen that the number of recalls and the proportion they bear to the total releases are higher as compared with the last year's figures and it might at first sight give a pessimistic picture of the facts. This increase is however due to the facts that the system of supervision is being worked out strictly and almost every lad with an unfavourable report on him in the first instance was recalled and placed before the Investigation Committee. This fact is responsible for the apparently increased number of recalls. Moreover it may be noted that all the "recalls" of this year are not the same as final "revokes" of the last year. Because all those who have been recalled on the first instance on the report of the Probation Officers for the Investigation Committee have not their licenses revoked, as may be seen from the disposal of cases by the Investigation Committee. Out of 19 cases dealt with only seven were sent back to Borstal. Some of the cases were abandoned as hopeless since it was considered that no further committal to the Borstal

School would in any way help to reclaim the lads and some lads belonging to Criminal Tribes were sent to Settlements as the same was found to be the better course for prevention of further mischief on their part. These may not be literally taken as the license revokes and if excluded from the above percentages, would give a more hopeful picture again.

Detention for a short period in the Yeravda Central Prison pending the consideration of a lad's case before the Investigation Committee serves a timely reminder to him of his obligations under his license, and after a warning the Committee feels justified in re-releasing him and giving him another chance.

9. 139 lads were released to the following districts during 1935-36 :—

Dharwar	..	..	..	..	31
Poona	..	..	..	..	17
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	5
Satara	..	..	..	..	3
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	5
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	3
East Khandesh	..	..	..	..	10
West Khandesh	..	..	..	..	2
Nasik	..	..	..	..	1
Kolaba	..	..	..	..	1
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	1
Bombay	..	..	..	..	23
Surat	..	..	..	..	5
Broach and Panch Mahals	..	..	..	..	2
Kaira	..	..	..	..	2
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	2
Karachi	..	..	..	..	4
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	4
Larkana	..	..	..	..	2
Nawabshah	..	..	..	..	1
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	1
Jaunpur (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	1
Lucknow (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	1
Azamgarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	1
Amritsar (Punjab)	..	..	..	..	1
Zelum (Punjab)	..	..	..	..	1
Raipur (C. P.)	..	..	..	..	1
Trichanopoly (Madras)	..	..	..	..	1
Baroda	..	..	..	..	2
Lunawada	..	..	..	..	1
Amnagar (E. K. Agency)	..	..	..	..	1
H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions	..	..	..	..	1
Kolhapur	..	..	..	..	1
Akkalkot	..	..	..	..	1

It will be seen from the above figures that 125 lads were released to various places in the Presidency including Sind. Out of these the Dharwar District shared the largest number, viz., 31, mainly because the District Association has a hostel at Hubli to accommodate homeless boys of other districts and provinces released from the school. Poona and East Khandesh each shared 17 and 10 respectively and 23 boys went to Bombay City. 7 lads were released to other provinces (3 to the United Provinces, 2 to the Punjab and 1 each to the Central Provinces and Madras). 7 lads were released to the Indian States.

Out of the 139, 62 were committed to the supervision of non-official gentlemen who kindly gave their services voluntarily. 21 cases went to district officials including village headmen, and village accountants. 23 Bombay City cases were shared by the Stipendiary probation officer, Bombay and the Salvation Army Released Prisoners' Home, the former having 18 cases under his supervision and the latter 5. The salaried probation officers of the Poona, Dharwar and Sholapur Associations each had 15, 13 and 5 cases respectively under their care.

As compared with last year's figures, there is an increase in the number of non-official probation officers and a decrease in that of the officials. This is an indication of the greater attempts being made to secure the interest of the general public in this kind of social work. Another noteworthy feature is the greater number of cases entrusted to the salaried probation officers. The number this year was 51 as against 27 of the previous year. This again shows that the supervision work is gaining a sound footing, the wholtime paid probation officers devoting more attention towards their probationers.

10. As a matter of policy, the number of releases to Bombay is kept down to the necessary minimum, by the visiting committee of the Borstal School as that City life affords great lures to the unsettled lad in going astray. A satisfactory feature of the year's working has been the decrease in this number. This year 23 lads were released to Bombay as against 28 of the previous year in spite of an increase in the total number of releases during the year. 5 of them were housed in the Salvation Army Home. The homeless lads present the greatest difficulty in regard to their release on license. The Aftercare Hostel, maintained by the Dharwar Association and the Salvation Army Home in Bombay take in such lads. The Hubli Hostel admitted 16 lads during the year, who had either no homes to go to or whose home conditions were unsatisfactory. But the temporary shelter provided by the Hubli or the Salvation Army Hostels only partially solves the real difficulty. A few lads have settled in Hubli after their final discharge and few others went back to their native places where they preferred to go free from all blemish and free from all supervision as they considered it derogatory to their self-respect to return to their native places, with some supervision over them as licensees. But a few other lads after their final discharge did not know where to go. It is for this reason that the formation of Aftercare Associations or the Sub-Committees who can give shelter for such lads of their districts, is a great necessity. It is gratifying to note that

some of the gentlemen have not only consented to supervise such cases—and difficult cases they are—but have also kindly arranged for their board and lodging. The Association's unfailing thanks are due to them. In these days of depression and unemployment, greatest difficulty is experienced in finding work for the Borstal lads released on license. A lad is used to lead a hard and industrious life in the Borstal School and he is taught a trade which may help him to earn his living. All the costly training given for reclaiming the lads in the school, would be wasted if they are stranded after their release. They are capable of becoming honest citizens, if only Society would give them a chance. The charitably minded public are therefore earnestly requested to help these lads by offering them work, when they are approached by the boys and their probation officers. It is only the constructive help of this kind that would enable the Association to bring about the reformation of the erring adolescents.

11. According to the resolution passed in the annual general meeting of the Association in 1934 extending the objects of the Association, so as to include the supervision of juveniles under the Children Act, the Association undertook to supervise the boys let out on license from the Yeravda Reformatory School. At the commencement of the year, there were 9 boys on license. In addition to these, 14 boys (including 2 who were re-released) were placed out on license in the course of the year. Of these 23 boys 7 had their licenses cancelled. 5 lads were re-admitted to the school, one was convicted for a fresh offence and sent to the Borstal School Dharwar and one was at large. 6 completed their license period successfully and were finally discharged. Thus at the end of the year there were 10 boys actually on license. Looking to the figures of the cancellation of the licenses, it may be said that the system of release on license in the Reformatory School has been only partially successful. The factors that prevent it from being entirely successful are the comparatively younger age of the boys who have lesser chances of being employed in steady work and unsatisfactory home conditions.

DISTRICT AFTERCARE ASSOCIATION AND THE BOMBAY BORSTAL ASSOCIATION SUB-COMMITTEES.

12. During the year under report the District Magistrate, Dadu (Sind) alone started two sub-committees of the Association for the two sub-divisions, Dadu and Schvan of this district. Both these committees were formally recognised by the Bombay Presidency Borstal Association in their annual general meeting held in July 1935. The number of District Associations or Sub-Committees now stands at 12 viz., Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Thana, Surat, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Thar and Parkar Dadu and Schvan.

The need for their formation in all districts cannot be over emphasized in view of the fact that the Children Act is not extended to the whole of the Presidency. It is hoped that the District Magistrates will take

early steps for their formation in their respective districts, in order to be able to cope with the additional work in connection with the Children Act.

FINAL.

13. The Association takes this opportunity of expressing its sincere gratitude to all those who have served as probation officers during the year, thus rendering a social service of the highest magnitude to the community. Among them I would particularly like to mention the names of Mr. D. P. Derasari of Ahmedabad and Khan Bahadur K. S. Irani of Ahmednagar, who have as usual willingly come forward to take cases entrusted to them, as deserving the special thanks of the Association and of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. S. DEVADHAR,

Offg. Backward Class Officer, Bombay
Presidency, Poona, and Secretary and
Treasurer, Bombay Presidency
Borstal Association, Poona.

Administration Reports, 1935.

Borstal School, Dharwar, and the
Bombay Presidency Borstal Association.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 169.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1936.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, No. 6656, dated the 2nd May 1936—Forwarding a report on the Borstal School, Dharwar, for the year 1935.

Letter from the Backward Class Officer, and Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Borstal Association, No. B. O. R. 201, dated the 24th May 1936—Forwarding a report on the working of the Bombay Presidency Borstal Association for the year ending 31st March 1936.

RESOLUTION.—The Reports on the Borstal School and Borstal Association for the past year show that satisfactory progress is being maintained in the reformation of adolescent criminals. The most important feature of the year was the raising of the minimum Borstal sentence from 2 to 3 years in order to give the delinquent the benefit of more prolonged treatment. At the same time, there has been an increased use of the system or release on licence as a method of completing a boy's reformation. Out of 144 boys released on license during the year only 24 broke conditions and had their licenses revoked—figures which show that the School and the probation officers are doing most valuable work.

2. The Governor in Council observes that out of 212 new admissions to the school 74 came from Bombay and Poona, and that in 43 cases the Inspector General of Prisons had to refer to Government for the conversion of sentences of imprisonment into detention in the school. It is clear that Magistrates are not yet making full use of the Borstal Act, inasmuch as there were 1,628 prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 in the prisons of the Presidency.

3. A scheme for a Reception Borstal School at Ratnagiri is under investigation with a view to securing increased accommodation when the present school reaches capacity.

4. As regards the Borstal Association, the chief innovation during the year has been the institution of a Committee to investigate the cases of boys reported for breach of license. In 3 cases out of the 12 investigated by this Committee the licenses were not revoked, and the boys were given a further chance.

5. The Governor in Council notes with pleasure the increase in the number of non-official probation officers, a feature which he regards as a sign of greater interest being taken by the public in this form of social welfare.

6. The Governor in Council congratulates all members of the staff of the Borstal School and of the Association, and desires to thank the many non-officials who have lent their aid in various ways during this year.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. B. IRWIN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency,
The Commissioner, Northern Division,
The Commissioner, Central Division,
The Commissioner, Southern Division,
All Sessions Judges,
All District Magistrates,
The Backward Class Officer
The Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Governor, Borstal School, Dharwar,
The Director of Information, Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay (by letter),
The Government of Sind (by letter),
The High Commissioner for India (by letter),
The Government of India (by letter),
The Director of Public Information with the Government of India,
The Finance Department.